

What is claimed, is

1. Method for the correction of video signals whose processing is distributed between a plurality of segments having different transfer characteristics, characterized in that, from values in each case of a predetermined number of pixels before the boundary of two segments, the value of at least one pixel lying after the boundary is estimated in each case, and that correction values are derived from differences between the at least one estimated value and the actual value of the at least one pixel of the following segment that lies after the boundary.
2. Method according to Claim 1, characterized in that only differences which do not exceed a predetermined value are used for forming the correction values.
3. Method according to Claim 2, characterized in that, furthermore, the differences are only used for forming the correction values if differences in the values of the predetermined number of pixels before the boundary are less than a predetermined value.
4. Method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the differences, for the purpose of forming the correction values, are averaged separately according to the respective values of the video signals.
5. Method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the temporal order of the predetermined number of pixels after the boundary of two segments is interchanged in each case, in that the value of the at least one last pixel before the boundary is estimated from the interchanged values, in that further differences are formed from the value estimated for the at least one last pixel lying before the boundary and the actual value of the at least one last pixel lying

before the boundary, in that an average value is in each case formed from the differences and the further differences, and in that the correction value is derived from the average values.

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6. Method according to Claim 5, characterized in that the differences and the further differences are in each case subtracted from one another, and in that the respective average value of the differences is only
10 used for correction if the value produced by subtraction of the difference and the further difference is less than a further predetermined value.

7. Method according to Claim 5, characterized in that
15 the average values of the differences, for the purpose of forming the correction values, are averaged separately according to the respective values of the video signals.

20 8. Method according to Claim 6, characterized in that the average values of the differences, for the purpose of forming the correction values, are averaged separately according to the respective values of the video signals.

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9. Method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the correction values are written to a memory, and in that the correction values, depending on the respective values of the video signals of at least one segment to
30 be corrected, are read from the memory and applied to the video signals of the at least one segment to be corrected.

10. Method according to Claim 1, characterized in that
35 the correction values are written to a memory, and in that the correction values, depending on the respective values of the video signals, are read from the memory and added half each with an opposite sign to the values

of the video signals of the adjoining segments.

11. Method for the estimation of the value of a pixel in a video signal, characterized in that a first
5 derivative of the video signal is formed by difference formation between values of in each case two adjacent pixels of n pixels, in that a second derivative is formed by difference formation of the values of the first derivative, up to a $(n-1)$ th derivative, and in
10 that the values of all the derivatives are added and form the estimated value for a following pixel.